

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Nowadays, movie is familiar affairs that can be founded in this modern era. Movie is commonly consumed by all variety of people, they can be adults, teenagers and even children. Foreign movie usually used English language, so it makes the viewers who do not used that language in their daily life rather difficult to understand the content of the movie. English is a foreign language, especially for Indonesian people. There are only a few that can understand English language. In this case, translation/subtitling plays an important role as tool to help people especially Indonesian easily understand it. Besides, translation involves a skill, an art, an science for understanding the knowledge. However, many people are still confused in differentiating the word order in head word of the English and Indonesian noun phrase. It is because between the English and Indonesian noun phrase have different head word.

According to Lever (2008: 10) “Subtitles is a transcription of a film or TV dialogue, presented simultaneously on the screen”. Cintas and Remael (2007: 8) stated :

Subtitling may be define as a translation practice that consists of presenting a written text, generally on the lower part of screen, that discursive elements that appear in the image (letters, inserts, graffiti, inscriptions, placards, and the like), and the information that is contained on the soundtrack (songs, voices off).

According to Bell (1991: 6) “translation is the expression in another language (or target language) of what has been expressed in another, source language, preserving semantic and stylistic equivalences”. He also states that “translation is the replacement of a representation of a text in one language by a representation of an equivalent text in a second language” (1991: 6). As stated by Nida and Taber (1982:

8) “the translator must attempt to reproduce the meaning of a passage as understood by the writer”.

Catford (1965: 80) said that “shifts are departure from formal correspondence in the process of going from the SL to the TL. There are two major types of ‘shift’: level shifts and category shifts. Level shift is on SL item at one linguistic level which has a TL translation equivalent at a different level. In the other hand, category shift occurs if the source language (SL) has different forms from the target language (TL). So, category shifts are structure shift as the most common form of shift and involve mostly a shift in grammatical structure. Class shift occurs when the translation equivalent of SL item is a member of a different class from the original item. Unit-shift means change of rank that is, departures from formal correspondence in which the translation equivalent of a unit at one rank in the SL, a unit at a different rank in the TL. Intra-system shift is a departure from formal correspondence in which (a term operating) one system in the SL has as its translation equivalent (a term operating in) a different – non – corresponding-system in the TL.

When a translator translates text, sometime s/he faces some difficulties and problems. As state above, s/he should comprehend the culture of both source and target language. It is because every language has its own rules, culture, and system, like in English and Indonesian languages. So, a translator should translate the text into equivalence target language as good as possible.

Noun phrase is a phrase which has a noun (or indefinite pronoun) as its head word, or which performs the same grammatical function as such a phrase. Noun phrases with determiners are analyzed as having the determiner rather than the noun as their head; they are then referred to as determiner phrases. Greenbaum and Nelson (2002: 47) states “the main word in a noun phrase is a noun or a pronoun”.

These problems are also faced throughout movie subtitling. In this research, the writer analyzes the noun phrase in the “*Thor 2 : The Dark World*” movie that has been translated in Indonesian subtitle.

This movie tells that Thor (Chris Hemsworth) fights to restore order across the cosmos, but an ancient race, led by the vengeful Malekith (Christopher

Eccleston), returns to plunge the universe back into darkness. Faced with an enemy that even Odin (Anthony Hopkins) and Asgard cannot withstand, Thor must embark on his most perilous and personal journey yet, one that will reunite him with Jane Foster (Natalie Portman) and force him to sacrifice everything to save us all.

In the subtitling “*Thor 2: The Dark World*”, the writer finds the occurrences of subtitling of noun phrase. In short, the researcher analyzes the subtitling of noun phrase that are found in “*Thor 2: The Dark World*”. In this movie, the researcher finds some subtitling variations of noun phrase.

The example of analysis of translation noun phrase:

SL : But Asgard ripped the weapon from **his grasp**.

TL : Namun Asgard merampas senjata itu dari tangannya.

The sentence *But Asgard ripped the weapon from his grasp* is translated into *Namun Asgard merampas senjata itu dari tangannya*. The English noun phrase *his grasp* is translated into Indonesian noun *tangannya*. The phrase *his grasp* consists of *his* (possessive) as determiner and *grasp* (noun) as head. So, it is clear that *his grasp* as SL is the noun phrase type NP₁. Then, *tangannya* is also the noun phrase because it has head word (noun, *tangan*) and third singular pronoun *-nya*. The translation shift occurs in this datum. It can be seen from translation of English NP into Indonesian noun phrase. According to the theory of translation shift proposed by Catford this translation of noun phrase belongs to level shift. In addition, both of noun phrases function as complements of a preposition in both sentences.

Based on an example above the writer is interested in analyzing the subtitling variations of noun phrase in *Thor 2: The Dark World* movie entitled A SUBTITLING ANALYSIS OF NOUN PHRASE FOUND IN *THOR 2: THE DARK WORLD* MOVIE BY JOSEPHERMLASE.

B. Limitation of the Study

This research is only limited on the subtitling analysis of noun phrase. The limitation is intended to obtain the best result. The data are taken from *Thor 2: The Dark World subtitle* produced by Kevin Feige. The data are analyzed using English

NP construction by Leech, Deuchar and Hoogenrad (1982), Indonesian NP construction by Alwi (2003) and the translation shift theory written by Catford (1956) and readability of subtitling written by Nababan (2014).

C. Problem Statement

Based on the phenomena above, the problems statement are:

1. What are the subtitling variations of noun phrase in *Thor 2: The Dark World movie*?
2. How are the readability of subtitling in *Thor 2: The Dark World movie*?

D. Objective of the Study

Based on problems statement above, the writer has the following objectives as follows:

1. To identify the subtitling variations of noun phrase in *Thor 2: The Dark World movie*.
2. To describe the readability of subtitling in *Thor 2: The Dark World movie*.

E. Benefit of the Study

From this research, the writer hopes that this study has benefit for the readers. Thus, the significance of this research may include the following:

1. Theoretical Benefit

The result of this research can give the additional information in linguistics especially theory of translation and subtitling.

2. Practical Theory

a. The Other Researcher

The result of the study can be used to stimulate other researcher to conduct further research related to this research from other points of view.

b. The Researcher

The research findings will give benefit to the users of subtitling analysis of noun phrase in *Thor 2: The Dark World* movie subtitle for adding their knowledge.

c. Lecturer

The result of this research can give the additional information for the lecturer in teaching linguistics especially theory of translation and subtitling

d. Reader

The researcher hopes that all of the readers are able to translate equivalent and shift analysis to make further research.

F. Research Paper Organization

The organization of the research is given in order to the readers understand the content of the paper easily. The writer organizes this paper into several chapters.

Chapter I is introduction. It consists of background of the study, problems statement, objectives of the study, limitation of the study, the benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. It elaborates the previous study, notion of subtitling, types of subtitling, notion of translation, translation process, translation shift, readability of translation, and linguistic forms; English linguistic forms and Indonesian linguistic forms

Chapter III is research method. It displays type of research, the subject and object of the study, data and data source, method of collecting data, data validity and the techniques of data analysis.

Chapter IV is research finding and discussion. The research result is divided into the subtitling variations of noun phrase and readability of subtitling.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion.